EUROPE.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hansa, Cap-tain Brickenstein, from Bremen, May 8, via South-ampton, the 11th, arrived here yesterday. She erings details of our cable telegrams up to date of sailing.

Emigration continues to flow steadily from Iraland to the United States. Five hundred and fifty persons sailed from Queenstown on the 10th inst.,

The Federal Council of Switzerland have announced that the North German Confederation, Italy and Baden have declared their readiness to open negotiations in Berne relative to the St. Goth-The lower house of the Hungarian Diet has

elected a committee of nine members to draw up the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Upwards of 100 gold coins, some of them belonging to the reign of Henry VIII., were recently dis ed at Dunblane white an old house was pulled down. The coins are in a good state of prervation. It is said that the value of the metal is

about eighty pounds.

The Epoca of Madrid states that the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier for the crown of Spain is gaining ground in the Cortes, even among the progressist party.

the London Morning Post, of the 10th, again disussed at length Senator Sumner's speech. A pro-samation, published in the Dublin Gazette

the 7th instant, orders that all persons in Londonderry not possessing the requisite license shall de-liver up the arms in their possession to the police As a proof that the embezzlement mania is still raging a bank director of Baden and the corporation

clerk of Zug have been respectively sentenced to dve and fifteen years' imprisonment, for falsification of accounts and malappropriation of funds entrusted to their charge. The Paris Journal Officiel of the 10th says that the Emperor's speech at Chartres is a candid appeal to

the good sense and firmness of all honest people against subversive and revolutionary passions, and,

at the same time, a supreme guarantee of the liberal of the government. In the Spanish Cortes of the 9th the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question, that before any negotiations for the cession of Gibraltar were commenced Spain ought to be strongly con-

stituted and financially reorganized, so as to take her place asone of the great Powers.

The International, of London, of the 8th, mentions that Lord Clarendon has received a telegram from President Grant, referring to Senator Sumner's speech, and condrining the friendly relations that

At Preston, England, affairs in the cotton trade re main unchanged—that is to say, some masters will not resume work until the markets improve, white thers are running their mills at various rates of reduction, and none appear to be in want of hands.

The Independance Belge states that owing to the impoverished state of the finances the Turkish govrament has abandoned the intention it lately had of increasing its military forces. It purposes, how-ever, instead to throw open the ranks of the army to all the subjects of the Sultan without any distinction, and a law with this object is being prepared by the Council of Ministers.

The opening of the Sucz Canal will be attended by the Grand Dukes Constantine and Vladimir, the Austrian Arcadukes the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, Count Beust, and probably by the Empress of France.

A serious charge of forgery has been preferred against Major Frederick Beswick, the chief constable of Birkenhead, Liverpool. The prisoner was co-trustee with Mr. Maxted, of Gibraltar, under the will of a lady named Agnes Condy, who left a sum of £4,500 in the funds, out of which annuities were to be paid to three ladies. It is alleged that Whior Res. wick forged a power of attorney transferring the above amount fro a the Bank of England. prisoner's defence appeared to be that he had been imposed upon by a pretended Mr. Maxted. The Lord Mayor refused to grant bail, and the prisoner was

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson's Retirement-Boucleault's "Presumptive Evidence." LONDON, May 10, 1869. Reverdy Johnson intends to retire officially from the position of representative of the American government at the Court of St. James on Wednesday next, and will on that day take formal leave of ner Majesty the Queen. It is customary for a retiring minister to leave the legation for a few days before his successor enters upon its duties in the hands of the secretary, but Mr. Johnson withdraws thus early for two special reasons; first, his heaith i by no means good at the present time and ne reuires a short rest, free from the cares of office, before he undertakes his homeward tourney, and next sent the sentiments and policy of the American government under the new administration. There is reason for believing, too, that Mr. Johnson has received an intimation that his recent speeches assailing Mr. Sumner are regarded in high quarters as calculated to embarrass the British government, since, being delivered in the presence of Cabinet ministers, they may seem to receive a sort of semi-official endorsement from the constitutional advisers of the crown. The truth is that Mr. Johnson, with the best intentions in the world, acts in his ambassadorial capacity very much after the fashion of an inexpert handler of a flail, dealing his blows indiscriminately about his own head and the heads of all his friends. It is just now vitally necessary that the English govern should cultivate friendly relations with the ruling power in the United States, and should, above a by Senator Summer's famous speech. Again and again personal appeals have been made to Mr. Johnson to induce him to hold his tongue, but his amiable garrulity proves too strong for him, and on every occasion reads him to assail the American Senate for its rejection of the treaty which he has regarded with the fondness of a young mother for her first baby. Indeed, Mr. Johnson is fairly bursting with indignation at the disastrous overthrow of the work he was at such pains to complete, and he can scarcely curb his impatience until he has got fairly out of the official traces and is under no restraint. As soon as he returns to America he will open his broadsides on Senator Summer in particular and upon the United States Senate in general, and will do battle manfully for the rejected treaty. He nodds that there is nother statesmanship nor patriousm in the action of the government he represents upon this question, and will charge the radical party generady with a selfish and unparriotic desire to keep the Alicama controversy open for the sake of making political capital out of it, and there is every reason to believe that his letter, which he will publish immediately after his return, will be a great deal more decisive and far less good tempered than the after-dinner speeches with which he has delighted the English for the past year or two. It is just this bursting impattence, irritation and anger that render him so dangerous at the present time and keep poor Lord Clarendon on tenter hooks every time he hears that the American Minister has accepted an invitation to dinner. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if his English political friends have given Mr. Johnson a broad him that the earlier he takes his formal leave of the Queen the better picased ner Majesty will be.

The feeling in England against any further concessions in the Alabama matter grows decidedly stronger every day, and however averse and unprepared England may be tor war, there is no mainer of doubt that no ministery could exist a week that should by Senator Sumner's famous speech. Again and

the striking inconsistency between its alleged contents and the Senator's recent speech.

Twelve-Midnight Dion Boncicanit's new play, "Presumptive Evidence," was produced to-night at the Princess' and dence," was produced to-night at the Princess' and was quite a success. The piece is a little gem in two nets, very dramatic in its situations, and for so short a play, one of the most pleasing that has been put upon the stage for some time. The acting was good, and with the exception of a trining dragging in the first act, which will be remedied, the interest is admirably kept up all through. Bouckault himself predicted a failure for the bifout, as did some overwise critics who knew nothing about its merits. The result will disappoint both the author and the oracles. The piece is really excellent, and will no doubt be quickly exported to New York, although, being only in two acts, it will not be of equal value to the 'one play" theatres as would a more pretentious production. It will detract nothing from Boucleanit's already enviable reputation as a successful dramatist.

What the English Press Think of the Pacific Railroad.
The London News of the 11th concludes a long

article as follows:-

The London News of the 11th concludes a long article as follows:—

Of the political, commercial and social results of this new communication between the two great coeans which encircle the world, it is, perhaps, as yet, premature to say much. The Americans expect great things from their great undertaking, and some enthusiastic New Yorkers have aiready marked out their city as the centre of the world's commerce and its future metropolis. Their reckoning is that a good part of the traffic to the East will now go westward, and that the way from Europe to Australia, China and Japan will lie across the Continent of America. What is far more certain is, however, that the Pacific will now be opened to commerce as it has never been opened yet, and that the development of the wonderful resources of the whole western side of the American Continent must be wonderfully accelerated. Nor will the effect be less upon the central Pains of the United States. The great American wilderness less open now to be occupied and subdued. In that immense region he vast mineral treasures, which will along be enough to attract population, and it has been found that under the arid and barren surface are abundant supplies of water. An artesian well, sunk to a considerable depth on the most arid part of the route, is said to have struck an underground river, the water of which rushed up to the surface in a torrent as soon as the tube had reached it. There is, therefore, very little doubt that this vast area is not only practically added to cultivation, but opened to agriculture and commerce. The political consequences will simply be the great-r consolidation of the federal Union and the increasing inducace of the west in Union politics. The Mormons, who have made the valley of the Sait Lake a cultivated garden and held it as an outpost of civilization, will now be brought into contact with the outer world, and must either give up polygany or make another exodus to Mexico. They will probably decide in favor of removal, but they will heave the

The London Times of the day previous has the following comment:—

If we inquire into the probable results of this achievement we shall be led into many curious speculations. The effects, indeed, will be left throughout the whole Union. California, as our readers know, is a Stata of exceptional character and importance. It is the gold-bearing state—the country which supplies the Americans with the Drectors metal. General Grant, in his inaugural speech, referred to it as the national "strong box"—the safe in which those treasures were hourded which would one day enable the Union to pay off its public debt—and he spoke of the opening of this racific fashway as an event tending to accelerate the consummation in view. Then, it cannot be doubted that the Pacific States will receive an impulse from the new line and be randing developed in political as well as commercial importance. All the territory, too, now traversed, will be brought more within the reach and under the dominion of man; new settlements will be facilitated and new States more quickly formed. At the same time the Indians will be more severely pushed, and the Mormons will be brought into "a contact with their fellow-cutzens which may not impossibly end in a collision. Probably nothing but the remoteness and isolation of their settlements has interto preserved them and their institutions from interfecence, and now that isolation is lost, in whatever hight, however, we choose to regard the work, we must recognize it not only as a monument of national enterprise, but as a proof of public wisdom. All that the government has spent in saventions was well bestowed. It was worth many a vote of money and many a grant of land to connect by an easy internal communication the two great sections of the republic, and to bring territories as large as those of all the settled States together within reach of the government and the people. If the present year should also withous the singular coincidence, but even the cutting of the Islamus is a less wonderful exploit tha lowing comment:-

The London Standard speaks in these terms on the success of the Pacific Pailroad:-

the success of the Pacific Paliroad:—

The telegraph announces that the last rail connecting the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific Railway, and thus completing the line between Sacramento, the capital of California, and New York, is about to be laid, probably with some ceremonies in appropriate giorification of the event. It is not many years since Colonel Premont carned perpetual renown in America as a traveller and explorer by accomplishing that tremendous journey from shore to shore of the mighty Continent; and now the longest line of unbroken railway in the world will show the way through passes of the Rocky Mountains and across the "boundless perarer" to locomotives and "Puliman's Paiace sleeping cars." Ladies and children by thousands in every year will perform a journey which but twelve perarer" to locomotives and "Puliman's Paiace seleping cars." Ladies and children by thousands in every year will perform a journey which but twelve months back was a trying adventure for strong men, and the grim solitude of the far Western "plains" will grow as familiar to the nomadic race which inhabits the United States as the green hills on the banks of the Hudson, or the biblows of foam which rush down the rapids past the windows of huge hotels at Niagara.

Let us give a Let us give a cheer, therefore, for the Pacific Ralliroad. Perhaps it is not quite the greatest achievement the world has ever seen, which its promoters consider it. Certain it is that along its course, as yet, the rough camps in which the laborers at work upon the line have congregated have been centres of vice and lawlessness, rowdyism and crime, at which stray passers-by have been appailed. Border rumanism has staiked forward triumphantly in advance of the railway as it grew, and all we can hope is, that now the two ends have been unlied, the larger traffic of a working railway will establish something like public order in the permanent settlements which will be established along its course.

The Alabama Claims and the Cession of

Canada.

The London Observer of the 9th inst., after bestowing a half column criticism on Senator Sumner's recent speech, has the following slap at Senator

by his utterances on the Alabama claims. Se Chandler's opinion was expressed as follows:

Another Senator has also distinguished himself by his utterances on the Alabama chaims. Senator Chandler's opinion was expressed as follows:—

If Great Rihain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong, and code all her interessed in the Canadata in settlement of those casima, we will have perpetuate peace with her; but if size does not, we will have perpetuate peace with her; but if size does not, and the contract to all the contract of the meeting of the size of the next her size of the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without any now that object vector and come he would say now that object vector has been shared and come he would say now that object vector has been dead to come he would say now that object vector and the size of Michigan would take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gut from any other base.

It is difficult to comment upon such sentiments with any gravity. Even if this country were wrilling to code Canada, we should be mee by the determined negative of the people of Canada, and it is hardly probable that, after conceding to them parliamentary government and having assisted them to form the different portions of Canada into a powerful confederacy, we should join our forces to those of the United States in order to annex Canada to them, for nothing short of that would effect this result. The tendency of recent events by no means favors the pretensions of the United States sover Canada. The eno-mous taxation to which the people of the United States have now to submit will not incline the Canadams to be governed by them. Besides which those who chojo the advantage of governing themselves are not generally in a hurry to give up their rights in croer to submit to be governed by others. There exists, moreover, very strong personal dislike on the part of the Canadians against the United States. We believe that with every year the prospect of Canada becoming annexed to the United States will have plenty to do for the present of the sake

and know how to estimate them at their actual

The United States vs. Great Britain.

[From the London Times, May 11.]

At a moment when the relations between Great Britain and America are assuming a troublesome complexion the accidental course of a common law-suit has placed one of the two governments in a position so strange as to be hardly imaginable. The United States accuse us of having grievously wronged them by assuming a tate of war where none existed, and so raising a body of ordinary insurgents to the level of an actuat government with belligerent rights, At this very moment, however, an action is pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in which the United States claim to recover certain property as successors to the Confed-

ment, however, an action is pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in which the United States claim to recover certain property as successors to the Confederate States, and in which, therefore, they are compelled not only to admit, but to establish, the pretensions of that very government whose authority they would otherwise repudate and deery. During the war Sir Peter Tait, an army clothier in this country, received a large quantity of cloth from the Confederate government, to be made up into uniforms. Before the contract, however, could be completed or the goods delivered, the contest came to an end, and now the American government, as heir of the contracting government, is suing the contractor for the value of the material supplied to him. For the mere plea itself there appear to be precedents; but the difficulty is this—that the United States can only sue as representatives of the Confederate States, and that in maintaining their suit they are necessarily driven not only to admit but to assert and contend for many of the positions which, when advanced by our own government, they have fiercely impugned. Of course the defendant is fully aware of this weakbess in the case of his adversaries, and presses his advantage to the utmost—indeed, beyond the limits considered allowable by the court.

The argument took the form of a discussion on certain "interrogatories"—twenty in number—

and is fully aware of this weakness in the case of mis adversaries, and presses his advantage to the utmost—indeed, beyond the limits considered allowable by the court.

The argument took the form of a discussion on certain "interrogatories"—twenty in number—which the defendant claimed to administer to the plaintiffs. * * * Mr. Mellish, on behalf of the American government, objected, with some reason, to the length to which the interrogatories had been carried. It was naturally the defendant's object to embarrass the plaintiffs as far as possible, and to bar them from insisting on certain facts by showing how inconvenient such assertions might prove in another and a more important suit. But the advantage was certainly pushed too rar. It could not have been relevant or necessary to examine the United States on the right of secession under the old federal constitution, nor as to the principles on which the Northern and Southern States respectively relied in the civil war. Accordingly the court, while admitting the liability of the United States as plaintiffs to this kind of interrogation, limited its scope to three points—the duration of the de factor government, its termination and the authority of its agents; but it will probably occur to the reader that, even as thus circumscribed, the cross-examination may be rendered extremely perplexing to the respondents. We are at a loss, indeed, to conceive how the American government can at one and the same time succeed in its suit against Sir Peter Tait and in its controversy with the British nation. If the Confederate government was of such a character as to invest the federal government, its successor, with the rights now claimed, and if that fact is established by the contention of the United States themselves, Lord Clarenton will assuredly find a goodly array of arguments ready to his hand. The United States are undertaking to prove to the satisfaction of the Court of Queen's Bench that the government over which Mr. Jefferson Davis presided was really and truly a d

IRELAND.

Resolution Sustaining the Mayor of Cork. The following is the text of the resolution agreed to at the meeting of the Corporation of Cork on Priday, the 7th inst., and confirmed at a special meeting neld for the purpose on Saturday. On the resolution being brought up for confirmation the Mayor declined the profered assistance of counsellors. &c., and reserved his right to appear himself before the bar of the House:—

and reserved his right to appear himself before the bar of the House:

That we protest against the bill introduced by the government for the removal of the Mayor of Cork, for the following reasons: It violates the first principles of constitutional law and therety, in subjecting an individual to pains and penalties the consideration of the alleged offender's case from the copitance of an ordinary tribunal, where, in accordance with the provisions of cristing laws, it could be adjudicated upon by a jury of his own countrymen, empannelled in the place where the alleged offences have been committed, and who would be alded and advised in the investigation by a judge acting on sworn evidence, instead of referring to the jurisdiction of an assembly whose decisions are likely to be swayed by party feelings and the prompting evidence on eath. It seeks to show at incapable of taking evidence on eath. It seeks to show at incapable of taking evidence on oath. It seeks to show at incapable of taking evidence on oath. It seeks to show at incapable of taking evidence on oath. It seeks to show a for the prompting and almost unprecedented action of the government has occasioned, and also having regard to the extraordinary expense which the departure from the ordinary precedents involves on the Mayor, we profer to the Mayor the professional assistance of the corporation law agent, with foll authority barrister, to be heard at the bar of the House on the Mayor the second reading of the House of Commons in time for the second reading of the House of Commons in time for the second reading of the Brosson the major of these reading of these reading of the second reading of the Brosson to each member of the House of Commons in time for the second reading of the Brosson to the second reading of the Brosson to the second reading of the Brosson the major the second reading of the Brosson to the second reading of the Brosson the major the second reading of the Brosson the second reading of the Brosson the Brosson the second reading of th

FRANCE.

The French Elections-Speech of the Emperor in Chartres.
The Official Journal of the 10th inst. publishes the following:—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empres paid a visit to the city of Chartres yesterday, on ticultural exhibition. In answer to the congratulatory address of the Mayor of Chartres, the Emperor

Twenty years ago, when I was appointed President of the republic, it was the town of Charles Twenty years ago, when I was appointed President of the republic, it was the town of Chartres which I first visited. I have not forgotten the pleasing reception I met with. It was within your willstaat I, on the strength of my good intentions, made my first appeal to the spirit of conciliation, calling upon all good citizens to sacrifice for the public good their regrets and feelings of rancor. To-day, after seventeen years of peaceful prosperity, I am about to speak to you in the same language, but with greater authority and confidence than in 1848. Once more I address mysell to the honest men of every party, inviting them to second the regular advance of my government on the path of liberal progress which it has laid down, and to oppose insuperable resistance to those subversive passions which appear to revive only to threaten the unshaken fabric of universal suffrage. In a few days the people will meet in their electoral comitias, and will. I have no doubt, choose men worthy of that mission of civilization which we have to accomplish. I count upon you, citizens of Chartres, because you are part of those eight millions of Frenchmen who have tarice accorded to me their suffrages, and because I know you are animated with ardent patriotism; and where genuine love of one's country reigns there the best gaarantees for order, progress and liberty cannot fail to exist.

The Press on the Election Contests.

The Paris Siècle of the 5th inst. publishes the foliowing:—The approaching publication of a new electoral circular from the Minister of the Interior is announced. This document will have, it is said, the character of a political manifesto, in a "liberal sense." We await its appearance without impatience. The confidential communications, like that which we laiely quoted as written by M. Magne, enlighten us as to the scope of the liberalism likely to be officially displayed. The electoral movement has become too powerfully pronounced in the departments as in the capital, in the rural districts as in the towns, for any Ministerial word of command to exercise a notable effect. Times have changed. In 1863 upwards of eighty curcumscriptions could be found in which mentioning a single college in which there is not a contest; and, what is still more significant, the number of districts in which the government has not dared to give the official stamp to the persons whom it prefers amounts to sixty. The assertion may at present be safely made that the new Chamber will have little resemblance to that which has just reached its termination. The Press on the Election Contests.

Garibaldi on Spanish Affaire.

The Amigo del Pueblo of May I has published a letter addressed by General Garibaldi to Señor Fernando Garrido, of which the following is a full translation:—

My Draw Garrido, of which the following is a full transisation:

My Draw Garrido.—The resolution of the Coburg is a
praiseworthy one; I hope it will be a lesson to people who
are had in love with the revolution. I, and all others who,
liks me, love americal the Spanish nation, would wish to see
it at once directed of the unbecoming disquise borrowed
from the frogs of the fable.

To ask for a king when the nations of the earth are tired of
having one is a thing but little suited to the haughty character of your people, in which the lost and ensived populations
of Europe have so much confidence. Greece bewalts the
blindness of her monarchists, who saked for a scine of any
royal family in Europe, and received one as an aims; and
freece, which has not a numerous population, has found
itself compolled to comply with the desires of its great pro-

itself compelled to comply with the desires of its great proless Spain does not want protectors: Spain lifts up her
hot Spain does not want protectors: Spain lifts up her
head and looks in the face of every Power, however great,
is spain so poor in men that yet must make use of the
lantern of Diogenes to seek for a must make use of the
face of the earth? Have you not reperture, or else,
face of the earth? Have you not reperture, or else,
face of the earth? Have you not reperture,
for the search of the contract of the still see in
face of the earth? Have you not of the still see
face of the earth? Have you not reperture,
for the same one of these-diotator or king off this title in
spires you with so much affections, but uame him inmediately, and not at the end of two pears. If the assemblies
of the large provisors had adopted such a resolution from the
beginning, we should not now have to deplore the slaughters
of Cadit, Malaga and Xeres.

The tortes ought to do that which the justas left undone.
A revolution thus directed, athough it is now late, would be
worthy of that lituations Arospagia which sways the deatities of the country. I am a reputational myser, but I am not
at the presont moment for the gos ermmen of the fire lituadred; it is a rational arrangement, but it does not suit the
urgancy of the circumstance under whom we do.

while the 500 doctors, seated in the temple of St. Sophia, were densiting wheth r it was proper to communicate with leavened or with un cavened broad. Ant now you have outlied a statement worse than that Sultan—terralism that the statement worse than that Sultan—terralism that the statement worse than that Sultan—terralism to the statement of acce with tyranny, give you this satisfaction to those who aspire to the vindication of the rights of man. In all the affairs of the past your conduct has been that of an honorable man, such as you are. I am, for life, yours extrately, G. G. Skilhalde.

ITALY.

Serious Collision at Sea-Forty-nine Lives

The steamship General Abbatucci, from Merseilles to Civita Vicchia, came into coinsion with a Norwegian brig at two o clock on the morning of the 7th, and shortly afterwards foundered. The capital and fifty-four passengers were saved and have arrived at Leghorn, atmost without covering. The remainder of the passengers and crew, to the number of forty-nine, perished, among whom are the Intendant-General Cauchois and wife, and the Consul-General of the Pope at marselies.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The complete submission of the Bezotee, Othman kneyl and Lufa tribes on the northwest frontier has been officially reported from Kohat.

The Emperor of Morocco has ceded a large tract of land to a Manchester company, for the purpose of cultivating cotton on an extensive scale.

Lady Mayo intonds giving a Queen's Plate of the value of 1.200r. to be run for at the next Calcutta meeting. The Viceroy, it may be remembered, has given a plate of the same value.

Captain Forbes, who is believed to have been the cause of the late scandals in connection with the State of Rewah, has been forbidden by the govern-ment of India to enter that State.

ment of india to enter that State.

As a reward for the measures he took in connection with the famine in Rajpootana, the Maharajah of Jeypore has, by order of the Secretary of State, had his salute increased by two guns.

A statue is to be erected in the public gardens of Southampton to the memory of Lord Palmerston, bearing the following inscription:—"Palmerston, K. G., born 1754; died 1855. Erected by public subscription.

scription.

Mr. Bunsen, the celebrated chemist, recently met with an accident winie making some experiments with a new composition, which exploded, scorching his hands and face severely, but not dangerously.

Queen Isabella has addressed a letter to the Pope, expressing her regret for the outrages committed on religion by some Spaniards in a moment of excitement and in opposition to the general sentiment of the inition.

Instructions have been issued for the construction of a Saider ammunition factory at each of the presidency towns, and a non-commissioned efficer, who has had a special training in England, has been sent out to each.

From recent accounts published in London it appears that in 1868 the sum of £3,534,639,600 passed through the Bankers' Clearing House. The twenty-four settling days at the Stock Exchange, during the same period, foot up to £550,022,000.

same period, foot up to £550,e22,000.

From Afghanistan It is reported that preparations were advancing for an approaching campaign, and that the ex-Ameer and Sirdar Abdool Ranman Khan are believed to be on their way to Seistan to ask assistance from the Shah of Persia.

The Paris Charicari caricatures the election incidents by representing a noble marquis soliciting a farmer's vote, who is comfortably enjoying his pipe. Candidate—Dear Mr. Mathurin, I beg to solicit your vote for the coming elections. Farmer—All right, sir. Marquis; send me in a petition stating your demands.

mands.

In order to prove the efficiency of the means of transport and the military discipline, the French government intends moving the entire camp of Craious up to the eastern frontiers. All goods and passenger tradic will be stopped for two days. If true, this coincides admirably with Count Bismarck ordering the Prusstan soldiers to fortify Rastadt and other cities, "merely to keep them out of mischief."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Programme for the Examinations-Visit of French "Middies"-Pleasant Rivalry in the Dance-What the French Commander Thinks of Our Naval School-Expected Withdrawal of Admiral Porter-Popularity of His Lady in Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1869.

The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the an nual examination of the midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy met this morning and for mally or ganized for the transaction of the duties devolving upon it. Of those present were:—Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, President; Commodore J. R. Goldaborough; Captain F. G. Parrott, Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, William J. Albert, of Maryland; Mr. Crittenden, of New York, and Judge Humphreys, of Alabama. After the business of the meeting had of Alabama. After the business of the meeting had been disposed of, the Board, under the direction of Captain N. B. Harrison, visited different portions of the Academy, inspecting the buildings, grounds and familiarized themselves with the different branches of study in which the students were to be exam

Although the examination properly began vester

Although the examination properly began yester-day, the work accomplished both then and to-day, was merely preliminary. On Monday next the examination will began in earnest, and will involve every department of study through which the classes have passed during the academic course. The examination embranes all the four classes according to their respective progress.

For the sake of convenience and to hasten the work each class has been divided into two divisions, having designated studies. The day has been divised into two priods, the first from nine A. M. to one P. M., and the second from two to six P. M. For the practical exercises, which will begin next week, the following arrangements have been made, and will consume four days:—

First Day—Forenoon, seamanship (sails); after-

will consume four days:—
First Day—Forenoon, seamanship (sails); afternoon, naval tacites.
Second Day—Forenoon, infantry and howitzer
drill; afternoon, leneing.
Third Day—Forenoon, seamanship (spars); afternoon, steam engineering.

drini; afternoon, ienoing.

There Day—Forenoon, seamanship (spars); afternoon, steam engineering.

Fourth Day—Great gun and target practice.

As hight be expected the missippmen find little time for recreation in these times of anxiety and toil. The competition for the higher numbers in class rank is unusually spirited, and every one whose proficiency has hitteric entitled him to one of the first five numbers of honor is making extraordinary efforts to make an advance. The work of next week will therefore be all the more interesting by the exhibition of this spirit of landable rivairy.

The visit of the Frence schoolship, Jean Bart, here, was the occasion of a slight relaxation of the customary discipline of the Academy. The vessel remained here for ten days and salied for Newport yesterday. The Jean Bart had on board about several model considerably to the interest of the visit. The students of the Academy here entertained the party on shore at a grant hop. The rivairy between the French and American "middless" was quite lively, particularly in the dance, in which the French were permitted to examine the institution throughout, and expressed themselves in the highest terms of the capsan of the examine the institution of the kind in the world." The finest institution of the kind in the world." The finest institution of the kind in the world." The finest institution of the kind in the world." The finest institution of the kind in the world." The french system embraces merely instruction in practical scammanship. The standard of proneciacy for admission is higher than our own, but in the details of subsequent instruction is far inferior.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Connecieut, one of the Board of Visitors, arrived here this evening, and will remain throughout the enthre examination. The other members will be present in the beginning of the world and the party interests will be present in the beginning of the world.

remain throughout the entire examination. The other members will be present in the beginning of the week.

The preparations for the grand bail to be given on the 4th of June have already commenced. This bail is entirely exceptional, and will be given as a special mark of esteem to Mrs. Admiral Forter, whose worthy husband will retire at the expiration of the present Academic year from the superintendency of the Academy. Mrs. Forter has won the affections of the daddemy. Mrs. Forter has won the affections of all the midanipmen of the institution. During the four years of the Admiral's administration she has stood between the midshipmen and the rigors of discipline. Her efforts on their behalf have given a pleasant homelike phase to the life of the students, and they propose to mantiest their appreciation of her goodness in the grand bail to be given. It is intended that the bail asin exceed anything of the kind ever given at the Academy or anywhere else. The band of the institution and the Marine band of Washington will be in attendance. Dancing will be had at the usual place, while the grounds outside (if the weather to suitable) will be converted into a promenade and be illuminated with innumerable lights.

Between the studies on next week the base ball and boat clubs of the different classes will have a tink, and an exciting time is expected. Several base this, and an exciting time is expected. Several base that clubs from abroad are also looked for. The customary formality of matters about the Academy will be laid aside, and while the coming week will be a busy one it will also have its enjoyments.

be laid aside, and while the coming week will be a busy one it will also have its enjoyments.

A SINGULAR WEDDING.—There is considerable excitement and sonsation at Poughkeepste, N. Y., in regard to a weeding which took piace there has week. The circumstances under which the marriage was solemnized were very singular, and are thus described:—on Tuesday, the lather of the bridegroom, a weathy and respectable citizen of Poughkeepste, died, and was duly shromed in the garments of death, the body placed in a rich and costly conint, the whole being piaced in the parior of his late residence. On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon, few witnesses being present, the son of the deceased fed his amanced orde him the room where lay the body of his lather, the bridal party walking sole, and up the coffin, when the cover on the fact of the corpse was removed. The Rev. Mr. Hageman, of the Second Reformed Church, then, amid breathless sinence, and by the open coffin, joined the young couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride proon, when asked why he was married in such a manner, replied that the spirit of his father nowered about Rim, telling him to get married there apply these.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Park-The Approaching Spring Hacing Meeting—The Horses Already There—Names, Colors, Ages, Pedigrees and Trainers—Morning Gallops. Jerome Park and all its surroundings are ex-

quisitely grand in these bright, lovely days. Nature never smiled more sweetly than there yesterday, and the clear, bracing air of early morning was electrical in its reinvigorating qualities. The busy times at Jerome now, as the approaching spring meeting of the American Jockey Ciub gives those connected with the several large and important "studs" already present an immense amount of work to perform in the matter of the preparations incident to training their respective horses. At daybreak yesterday morning the stables, as

four-footed charges in readiness for the morning gallop. Shortly after four o'clock Dr. Weldon's lot made their appearance and took their appropriate exercise. Local and Jubai were first sent spinning around in a stiff two mile gallop, while Salute, a chestnut gelding, three years old, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk, in company with a chestnut colt, two years old, by Lightning went a smart burst of a mile, followed by the balance; the chestnut gelding, four years old, usually called Simple Sinon, but which really has no name, and Col. T., a bay cost, three years old, jogged around the track together. while these were going Eckerson's string came on, directed by R. W. Walden, his trainer. Polly Jones. a chestnut flily, two years old, by Censor, out of Adelgisa, and Viola, a brown fills. a brown filly, one year older, by Balrownie, out of ferbena, took a walk, then a gentle jog, and, after thei'clothes had been removed, a smart burst of a nie Braes followed in similar work, the entire number and The Banshee and Alta Vela spun away a mile and a half in capital style. Althone, a chestnut colt, three years old, by Lexington, dam Alabama, and whose name was suggested by the name of the old homestead of Mr. O'railon's father, in reland, and Plantagenet, were merrily spun a distance of a mile and a quarter, in part very strong. Then came Messrs. McConneil & Thompson's list, the entire number looking magnificent. The brown mare Lobelta and bay col Vauxhall did good work. Then followed the repre Colonel Todd's, and then Purdy's, all the horses of which were gently exercised, their clothes removed and finally spun around the course very strong and firm. Those under the charge of T. B. Patterson belonging to three or fear owners, were not galloped so, when they were properly attended to. Some of his horses have been affected by the changes of the climate which they have been subjected to in travel

climate which they have been subjected to in travelling to Jerome Irom distant sections of the country, but they will soon recover. The Daniel Boone brown filly Cricket because of this will not run in the sweepstakes for filites foaled in 1867, distance five furlongs, the first day of the meeting.

These horses—quite seventy in number—had done a great deal of work long before breakfast time; and, after this meal was obtained, many of them went out again—l'ardy's Vespucius, a chesimat colt, three years oid, by Planet, out of Columbia; Tasinania, a chestmut filly, of the same age, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross; Onica, a bay filly, same age, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imported Sovereigu, and Rocks, a good, fast animal with no known pedigree, being sent spinning around various distances, by direction of their trainer, Jeter walden. Then, about eleven o'clock, Pleasureville, a brown colt, four years old, by Australian, out of a mare the sitter of Lightning, and Emfinence; also a brown colt, four years old, by Lexington, out of a mare the sister of Vandai, were sent on to the track, and spun over two miles. As the former is entered in the Metropolitan Stakes, two mile nears, for all ages, on the third day of the meeting, with Merris' buy horse Monday, Howie & Hail's buy colt Viley, Eckerson's bay mare Steety and McConnell's bay colt vauxhau, much interest was felt in his exercise by a score of gentlemen who had now reached the park. He did as work well, being gaineped farmly and strong; then he was scraped and spun a little more and sent in. It was an interesting exhibition, and alone well worth a drive to Jerome Park to witness.

The horses now at the various stables number, it will be seen by the following list, nearly seventy, it embiraces some of the most valuable racing horses in the country, but it is only about one-half which will soon, or within a fortinght, assemble there for important preliminary work in keeping their many engagements. These stables are arriving daily, the last being that of Messis

value as a correct record:—
DR. J. W. WELDON'S STABLE—OWNER AND TRAINER.
Local, ch. h., 6 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon,
by Giencoc.
Aideparan, ch. g., by Tac Commodore, dam Nanny
Lewis, by Giencoc.
Jubal, b. g., 6 years, by Balrownie, dam Julia, by
Giencoc.

Jubal, c. g., 5 years, by Bairownie, dam Julia, by Glencoe.
Salute, ch. g., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk, by Imp. Ambassador.
Flora Mcivor, b. m., 5 years, by Lexington, dam Florac, by Wagner.
Stone River, b. c., 3 years, by Imp. Stone Plover, dam Kitty Hunt, by Alexander Caurchill.
Col. T., b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam, by Alexander Churchill.

On c. 2 years, by Lightning, dam, by imp. York shire. Ch. g., 4 years, by Simon Kenton, dam, by Lex-

Shire.

Ch. g., 4 years, by Simon Kenton, dam, by Lexington.

MESSHS. M'CONNELL & THOMPSON'S STABLE—EDWARD THOMPSON, TRAINER.

Vauxhall, b. c., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by lup, Yorkshire.
Lobella, br. m., 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitolia, by Albion.

Lady Pertney, br. L., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Own sister to Anseil's dam.

Chillicothe, br. c., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire. This coil is an own brother to General Fuke.

Bayswater, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Imp. Yorkshire.

Anna Mace, b. L., 2 years, by imp. Leamington, out of the dam offlaxemburg, by Lexington.

Ch. L., 3 years, by Lexington.

Ch. L., 3 years, by Lexington.

Ch. L., 3 years, by Lexington.

Pinantagenet, ch. h., 5 years, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonneur, by Glencoe.

The Banshee, b. L., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bailoon, by imp. Yorkshire.

Alta Otea.

Alta Veta, br. L. 3 years, by Vandal, dam imp. Pingree, by Stockwell.

Athione, ch. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.

Restless, b. C., 2 years, by Voucher, dam Ringlet.

Finagree, by Stockwell.

Anione, ch. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama by Brown Dick.

Restless, b. c., 2 years, by Voucher, dam Ringiet,

Restless, b. c., 2 years, by Voucher, dam Ringlet, by Ringgold.
Ch. I., 2 years, by Glendower (he by imp. Knight of St. George), out of the dam of Lizzie W. Kelso, b. g., 2 years, by Younher, dam.
T. B. PATTERSON'S STABLE.
The horses in this stable are the property of soveral gentlemen, among the number being Messrs. I., B. Holland, M. H. Sanford, Dr. Kerwin and Wm. Cottreit.

rai gentlemen, among the number being Mesers. L. B. Holland, M. H. Sanford, Dr. Kerwin and Wm. Courell.

The Corsican, b. g., 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Imp. Sovereign.

Sweet Home, ch. L., 4 years, by Bill Cheatham, dam Wagner.

Wave, ch. L., 3 years, by Balletin, dam Sea Broeze, by Imp. Albon.

Ned Braco, b. c., 3 years, by Star Davis, dam Imported by Young Melbourne.

King Henry, b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Midred.

Joke, by Imp. Yorkshire.

Minx, b. g., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Midred.

Joke, bt. L., 3 years, by Balletin, dam Maidred.

Joke, bt. L., 3 years, by Dantel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington.

Kitten, Iormerly Twinkle, b. m., 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam, by Glencoe.

MESSES, JENOME 4 CO. S STARLE—GEORGE & WALDEN, TRAINER,

Fleetwing, ch. h., 9 years, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by Glencoe.

St. Paul, ch. c., 4 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Carbine, by Riffeman.

Rapure, b. L., 3 years, by Imp. Lapidist, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.

Br. c., 2 years, by War Minister, dam Parachute, by Vandal.

Vandal.
B. C., 2 years, by War Minister, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorksbire.
Ch. C., 2 years, by Censor, dam Mary Biddle, by Glencoe.
JACOB ECKERSON'S STABLE—R. W. WALDEN, TRAINER.
Bally Jones, ch. f., 2 years, by Censor, dam Adeigia. by Glencoe.

Zigzag, br. h., aged, by Revenue, dam Zeta, by Zenith.
COLONEL THOMAS BUFORD'S STABLE—ANDERSON
BRANCH, TRAINER.
Pleasureville, br. C., 4 years, by Australian, dam
sister to Lightning.
Eminence. br. C., 4 years, by Lexington, dam
sister to Vandal.
THOMAS W. DOTWELL'S STABLE—GARRETT DAVIS,
TRAINER.

TRAINER.

Abdei Kader, b. c., 4 years, by Anstralian dam Rescae, by Hethune. Abdel Kanet, b. ... Rescae, by Bethune. Milday, b. f., 2 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ni-nette, by Revenue. Eclipte, ch. l., 2 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nins, by Boston.

by Boston.

COLONEL TODD'S STABLE.

Overland, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Miss Lightfoot, by Trustee.

Harry Booth, b. h., 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blonde, by Glenoe.

Ch. c., 2 years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis.

Ch. c., 2 years, by Australian, dam sisterato Idiowiid, by Lexington.

Bf. c., 2 years, by Vandal, dam Parce, by Christopher.

usual, were all alive, boys and men getting their topher.

JOHN P. PURDY'S STABLE—JETER WALDEN, TRAINERVespucius, ch. c., 3 years, by Planet, dam Colum
bia, by Gleacoe.

Tasmania, ch. f., 3 years, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross, by Lexington.

Outda, b. f., 3 years, by Lexington, dam Edith, by
Imp. Soyersign.

Ouida, b. f., 3 years, by account of the country of

Narragansett, b. c., 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.
Ch. c. 2 years, by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
B. f., 2 years, by Censor, out of Pastor.
B. c., 2 years, by Censor, dam The Gloamin', by Glencor.

by Giencoe.

The first stable to arrive this week will be that of Messra. Bowie & Hall, in charge of Major Bacon. It will soon be followed by Sanford's. McDaniel's, Belmont's, Morrai, O'Donnell's, in charge of Littlefield, Little's, Pennock's, Cameron's, Forbes', Hunter & Travers', Grinstead's and others, embracing nearly as many more racers as are in the foregoing list.

There are merry times in sore for the patrons of Jerome Park during the coming meeting, and as the penning day approaches the work of preparation Jerome Park during the coming meeting, a opening day approaches the work of pre-will hourly become of greater extent.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

MEN, WOMEN AND GROSTS. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 1303. The author of this collection of stories us by ne-means an orthodox Christian. Indeed, after due consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the worse for her possession. Still, it must be confessed that we have been more interested in these stories as stories than in their theological leanings. Each story contains a moral worthy of study. There is much of pathos and not a little of humor in the collection. "The Day of My Death" would put a misanthrope in good humor with mankind. "Ne News" and "The Tenth of January" are tender, sentimental sketches. Altogether, we regard this book as in every way worthy of the author of The Gates Ajar." Unlike the great majority of American authoresses, Miss Puelps is something more than a well read, clever woman, and, as a coasequence of possessing genius, all sin writes is marked by a freshness and originality, as wol as by a vigor of expression, which render her works ever acceptable to the reader. OLDTOWN FOLKS. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

Mrs. Stowe is not the only author whom biographers must record as having written one great work and ever after failed to produce another of equal merit. There have been many such cases in the past and there propably will be many more in the future. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was an inspiration; "Oldtown Folks" is merely the work of the novelist. We name the two books in connection, because a comparison between them has been invited. And yet a comparison must be damaging to both. We have carefully read "Oldtown Folks"—read it at times with interest and at other times with an impatient disappointment. It is written in Mrs. Stowe's familiar style. Now and then flashes out a spark of humor; here and there a depth of tenderness and a touch of pathos Now and then flashes out a spark of humor; here and there a depth of tenderness and a touch of pathos are perceptible. On the other hand, the plot, if it can be called such, is the just and faulty. Too much is attem, ted, and the najural consequence is a partial failure. The characters, too, are unequally drawn, alies applying it is an admirable conception, and is described with a compactuess and feitierly of expression worthy of praise. Horace Holyoke is not so well drawn, although he is the principal character in the work and is made to marrate the story. That is a kind of modified Eva, but far inferior to that spiendid conception of Mrs. Stowe. Miss Meditable is another of the happing conceived characters. The great fault of this novel hes in the large number of persons that are made to take part in it. This excess of characters makes the plot clumsy and almost unmanageable, and, as an almost natural result, one-half the book is devoted to intro inctions. Another fault, and one to which nearly all of our novelists are prone, is that of the writer describing her characters, instead of making them describe themselves. And in this respect our literary position is the same as that of Great Britain in the time of George III. Sir Walter Sout was one of the first English writing novelists who discarded the old style and made living realities of his characters. At the present day all the English novelists, including Dickens, Reade, Collins, Bobinson, and even Miss Braddon and Mra. Wood, shi their own individuality into that of each character they conceive. Thus their books are full oi life and activity.

Having thus briefly reviewed the merits and demerits of "oldown Folka," we must accord to the work the greatest praise that can be bestowed upon it. We have no bestation in saying that it is the best purely domestic American nove that has been published for several years. To the advanced student of our romanite literature tals may not seem praise of a high order; but when we consider how would!

praise of a high order; but when we consider how would trashy and uncloaning a majority of our novels are, a book with a clear and well defined idea, expressed in language calculated to impart to the reader an interest in its development, must be welcomed as an evidence of literary progress and as a promise of better things in the future.

Magazine Notices.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for June is, on the whole, an excellent number. "The Aurora Borealis, or Polar Light," is the initial arti is well written. "Winter on the Rhine" is tolerably interesting, but the subject is becoming worn out. "Mittary Pyrotechnics of Former Days" gives some curious and instructive information regarding the combustible materials used in warfare before the invention of gunpowder. These three papers are all admirably illustrated. "Said Pacha of are all admirably illustrated. "Said Pacha of Egypt" is a very readable contribution from the pea of Mr. De Leon. "Leo and Luther" is about the most garbled history of these distinguished personages that could be written. Whatever may have been the faults of Leo, it is quite certain that ne was no devit, and whatever may have been the victures of Luther, it is equally certain he was no saint. Mr. Justin McCarthy's novel, "My Enemy's Daughter," is continued, and improves in quality. "A Brave Lady," by Miss Muloch, is also continued. The other papers are quite entertaining reading, and the "Editor's Easy Chair" converses as pleasantly, wisely and spirily as ever to the readers of the magazine.

"Editor's Easy Chair" converses as pieasantly, wisely and spicily as ever to the readers of the magnatine.

The Old Guard for the coming month contains several ably written articles, the most noticeaste among which are "A New Party Surely Forning," "Letter to Wilberforce," "The Bible in Egypt," "Philoiogical Burglary" and "Some Redections of a Free Trader." Except in the proposition to virtually restore negro slavery (an idea worthy of the ghost of Calhoun) The Old Guard for June is a decided improvement upon the previous numbers, and exhibits much life and activity.

Our Young Folks is full of good things for the children. The pleasant "Story of a Bad Boy" is continued, "Lawrence at the Coal Shair." "Gardening for Girls." "The Spray Sprice, "The World Wellye In," "Candy Making," "The Last Voyage of Rene Ménard," "About the Crow" and several other papers, contribute to retain for this magazine the reputation is has deservedly won.

The Belectic Magazine of Foreign Literiaure for June is a fine number. The selections are admirable, evincing a discriminating tasic on the part of the editor. A fine steel engraving of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, adds to the value of the magazine. The most noteworthy articles are "on the Physical Basis of Life," "Forguson's Tree and Serpect Worship," "Other Insabited Worlds," "Banfrey's Napolson I." and "Physical Education."

We have received from Messrs. Dexier, Reinsen & Hafeilinger, of Finladelphia, the June mumber of The Architectural Review and American Biutleter." Journal. The contents are quite entertaining an instructive, and the illustrations admirable. This magazine is one of the uest of its Eind.

Boston Fish Market.—The market for codfish is

B. C., 2 years, by War Minister, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.

Ch. C., 2 years, by Censor, dam Mary Biddle, by Glencoe.

Raily Jones, ch. f., 2 years, by Censor, dam Adeigian, by Glencoe.

Nuns, ch. f., 2 years, by Censor, dam Verbena, by imp. Khight of St. George.

Catch 'Em, ch. f., 2 years, by Logan, dam National Maid, by Glencoe.

Viola, br. f., 3 years, by Logan, dam National Maid, by Glencoe.

Netterie, ch. h., 5 years, by Logan, dam National Maid, by Glencoe.

Netterie, ch. h., 5 years, by Bairownie, dam Verbena, by imp. Khight of St. George.

Metarrie, ch. h., 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Katonah, by Youcher.

Slesty, b. m., 6 years, by Star Davis, dam Katonah, by Youcher.

Slesty, b. m., 6 years, by Bairownie, dam Pastor, by Revenue.

Ch. c., 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe.

General York, Ca. b., 6 years, by Planet, dam Albine, by Albion.

Fiurilia, br. m., 4 years, by Dick Cheatham, dam by Glencoe.